

## **IX. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS**

The following discussion presents the results of the field investigations and data analysis of the BR 159 Phase I Archeological Survey.

The locations of all test excavations are presented in **Figure 22**. Representative photographs of the field investigations are presented in **Plate 1** through **Plate 17**. Soil logs and summary catalogs of artifacts by provenience are presented in **Appendix II**.

One archaeological site was identified by this survey. This site, designated the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site, has been registered with the DE SHPO as 7NC-E-194. The site is composed of two components, the Boys-Hilyard Site (7NC-E-194B) and the Delaware Canoe Club Boat House Site (7NC-E-194A), which represent two different buildings that once stood on the site. A copy of the site forms submitted to the DE SHPO is presented in **Appendix III**.

### **A. Summary of Pedestrian Inspection**

Detailed pedestrian inspections revealed that most of the survey area has been disturbed. The disturbed land include the footprints of the no longer extant, nineteenth century 40- by 40-foot brick house and early twentieth century 60- by 60-foot frame boat house (**Figure 22**).

The footprint of the brick house is located in the northwest quadrant of the archaeological survey area and coincides with a nearly level rise. The rise is generally at grade with S. James and Water Streets. The south face of the rise slopes downward towards the Christina River. The portion of the survey area that would have constituted the south (rear) yard of house is located at the bottom of the rise.

Encroachments have been most severe in the north half of the former brick house. Portions of its northwest quadrant have been absorbed by roadway, sidewalk and curb reconfiguration of the S. James Street/Water Street intersection. A multi-use subsurface utility trench (stormwater, gas, sewer, electric) has been constructed through the northern third of the brick house. The west edge of the house, which abutted S. James Street, has incurred impacts from subsurface utility corridor and sidewalk construction. Ground disturbances in the south half of the house footprint are somewhat less and more random. This portion is crossed by a series of electrical lines that power lighting fixtures of an extant commercial billboard. Isolated pieces of asphalt and remains a concrete footer of a former billboard are visible on the surface. Post-demolition landscape sculpting has also occurred.

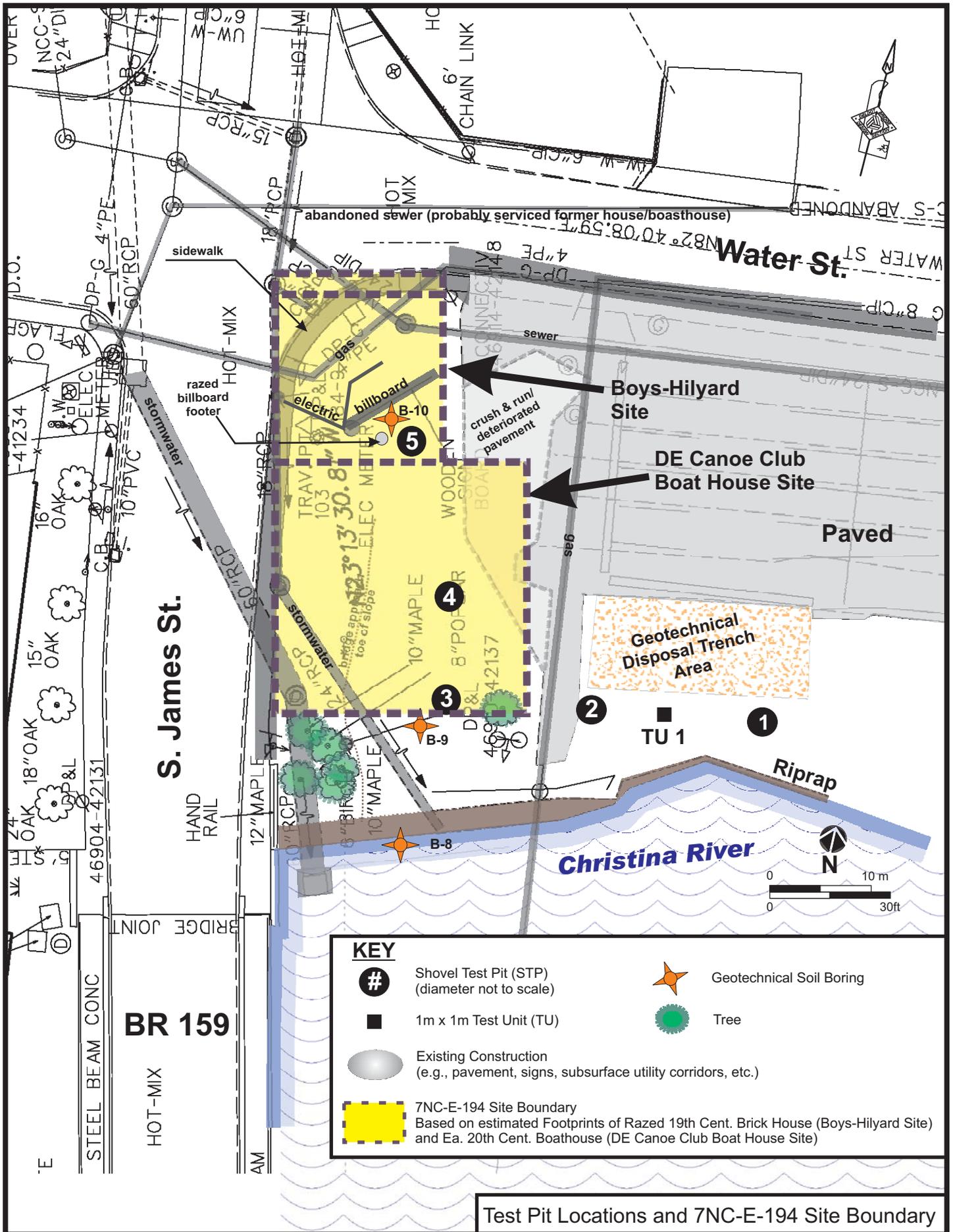


FIGURE 22

The northeast corner area of the razed boathouse has been paved. The unpaved portions of the boathouse footprint exhibits surface evidence of mechanical grading and scouring. The survey area does not contain any aboveground extant remains of the house, the boathouse, the boathouse launch/landing, or other historic structures. The slope of the launch as implied by historic photographs is still discernable. Surface evidence of past subsurface disturbances are best shown in **Plates 5** through **15**.

## **B. Summary of Subsurface Archaeological Testing**

Five shovel test pits (STPs) and one 1m x 1m test unit (TU) were excavated within the archaeological survey area. The STPs, designated STPs 1-5, were excavated at 7.5-meter intervals along two transects oriented perpendicular to one another. The test transects were aligned along the north-south and east-west centerlines of the unpaved portion of the archaeological survey area. All test excavations were conducted east of the S. James Street toe of slope. The transects, and tests along them, were oriented to maximize testing of land unencumbered by existing pavement, subsurface utilities, or other existing construction (e.g., signs, posts, etc.). The archaeological test results were also compared against the findings of three geotechnical soil borings (B-8, B-9, and B-10) and soil profiles exposed by a series of mechanically excavated trenches. The aforementioned trenches were excavated by the geotechnical study team in the center of the survey area for the disposal of extraction waste.

STP 5 was excavated inside the southeast quadrant of the brick house footprint. The STP was offset from the base grid in order sample land that, pursuant to field observations and cartographic reviews, was concluded to have the best chances for encountering subsurface evidence of the brick house. STP 5 was excavated approximately 1.5 meters northeast of geotechnical soil boring B-10. In STP 5 and B-10, a dense demolition horizon was encountered directly beneath the modern sod (Ao Horizon). The demolition horizon is composed of highly compacted fragments of loose brick and mortar, and contains very little soil. Brick sizes range from small (i.e. finely-crushed) to whole (**Plate 17**). The collective results of project excavations (STPs, soil borings, and trenches) indicate that the brick horizon is confined to the rise in the northwest quadrant of the survey area. In STP 5, project archaeologists were able to reach a depth of 0.40 meters (~1.3') below the surface before hand excavation was no longer feasible within the STP. No cultural material other than brick and mortar was recovered from STP 5.

The adjacent geotechnical soil boring, B-10, determined that the brick-laden fill extends to a depth of approximately 1.22 meters (4') below the surface. This depth is compatible with a nineteenth century cellar, and thus implies that the cellar cavity of the house was filled with material generated by its demolition. Although the density of the upper half of the fill horizon is substantially higher than the lower half, with a blow ratio of roughly 4 to 1 (n=26 vs. n=7), the sample recovery quotient of the lower half is slightly higher. These data are reflective of grading/compacting activities performed to level and restore the ground surface. Soil boring B-10 discovered that the basement fill overlays various brown silty sands and sandy silts. In the soil log for boring B-10, the upper stratum of the sub-cellar soil profile is

described as “brown, moist, stiff sandy silt”. The soil boring results does not include any information that can be used to determine if the soils below the cellar fill contain any archaeological materials.

STP 4 and STP 3 were excavated inside the approximated footprint of the 60- by 60-foot frame boathouse, which was constructed in the rear yard of the house. These STPs were excavated with the intent to locate boathouse deposits and any deposits pertaining to survey area’s pre-boat club domestic history. Neither STP 4 nor STP 3 were able to penetrate through fill material into non-cultural soils. STP 4 was excavated towards the center of the boathouse area. STP 3 was excavated 7.5 meters south of STP 4 along the southern edge of the approximated boathouse footprint.

STP 4 and STP 3 yielded relatively similar soil profiles. Both STPs encountered densely-compacted fill beneath the modern Ao horizon, which is mixed with crushed stone (graded aggregate). The exposed fill was noted to be composed of irregular lenses and pockets of red-brown, medium brown to light brown, and black sandy and clay loams that are neither stratified nor exhibit uniformity in their stratigraphic positions. The fill contains cultural material of mixed temporal contexts. Examples of modern debris such as pieces of asphalt, plastic, machine-manufactured beverage bottles, styrofoam, and discarded modern fishing gear, were recovered frequently throughout the excavated soil profile.

The stratigraphy around STP 4 differs slightly from that around STP 3 in that this portion of the survey area was discovered to contain higher quantities of coal waste (ash, slag, and clinker). Much of the coal waste is located immediately below the sod, which suggests that the waste materials may have been deposited in this general area and then subsequently spread across the landscape. Hand excavations in STP 4 could not extend deeper than 0.46 (1.1’) below the surface due to the sizes, densities, and quantity of the coal waste. STP 3 was able to penetrate through the fill to a depth of 0.76 meter below the surface.

Forty-eight (48) and 93 artifacts, including the representative samples of saved coal waste, were recovered from STP 4 and STP 3, respectively. The higher number of artifacts recovered from STP 3 is a reflection of the additional 0.3 meter of soil that could be removed from this STP. Although some architectural artifacts were recovered, neither the collective assemblages nor the individual assemblages exhibit any horizontal, vertical, temporal, or typological distribution patterning to suggest that the boathouse footprint contains any intact structural remains or cultural features. Examples of the recovered architectural artifacts include small fragments of brick, window glass (5 aqua from STP s, 1 clear from STP 4), pieces of asphalt shingles (9 from STP 3), and pieces of concrete (**Plates 21 and 22**). The only artifacts of some historic interest from these two STP were five sherds of undecorated whiteware from STP 3 and five undecorated redware sherds from STP 4 (**Plate 21 and Plate 22**). All ten sherds are small. This ceramic assemblage is not particularly diagnostic since the projected date ranges for these wares span long periods of time. All of the architectural and ceramic artifacts were recovered in association with obvious examples of modern debris (e.g., pieces of asphalt, plastic, fabric). Given their poor stratigraphic contexts, the deposition of the redware sherds and the architectural artifacts can easily be attributed to random dispersal of material during the demolition of the house and boathouse.

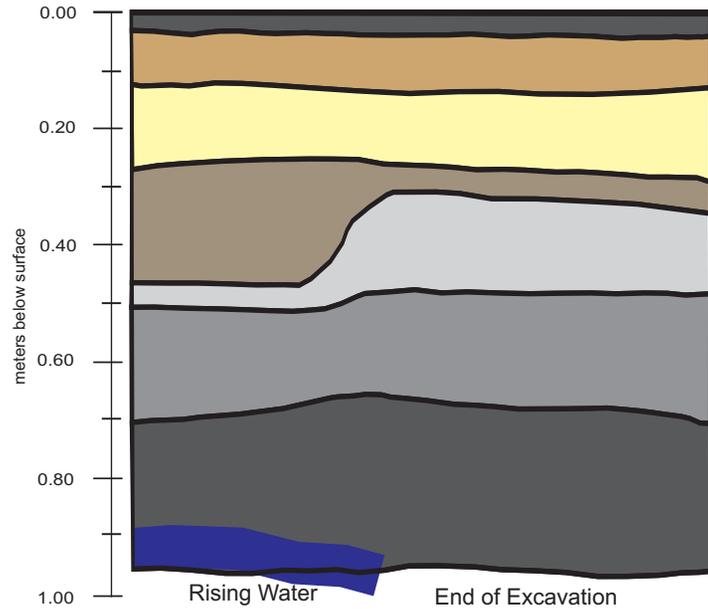
STP 1, STP 2, and TU 1 were excavated along the Christina River shoreline (**Plate 10**), outside of the brickhouse/boathouse footprint. STP 2, TU 1, and STP 1, were excavated 10.5 meters, 14.25 meters, and 18 meters east of STP 3. The 7.5-meter interval between STP 3 and STP 2 was extended 3 meters east to avoid a subsurface pipeline corridor that runs north-south through the survey area. As was expected, these two test pits encountered a variation of the secondarily-deposited fill exposed in STP 3 and STP 4. This fill horizon was also observed in the mechanical trench (**Plate 11**), which was located due north of STP 2, STP 1, and TU 1. At 0.52 meter (1.7'), STP 1 unearthed a large piece of asphalt that prevented further excavation. STP 2 was able to penetrate deeper into the fill overburden. At 0.52 meter below the surface, STP 2 reached a dark grey-brown sandy silt (Gley 2 5/B). This soil horizon was similarly recorded in soil borings B-8 and B-9, and also observed in the mechanical trench profiles. A 0.30-meter thick sample of this horizon (0.52 cm – 0.82 cm below surface) was extracted from STP 2 before buried debris prevented further excavation therein. STP 2 collected seven artifacts from the dark grey-brown sandy silt. These artifacts are 1 piece of aqua container glass, 1 milk glass jar liner fragment, 1 fragment of an unidentifiable iron object, 1 piece of coal ash, and 1 molded porcelain rim sherd (**Plate 19** and **Plate 20**).

TU 1 was excavated between STP 2 and STP 1 (**Plate 4**) in order to attempt to reach non-cultural soils and to better sample what, at the time, was suspected to be an older fill deposit (e.g., historic alluvium). The natural water table was reached in TU 1 at approximately 0.65 meter below the surface. The excavation of the south half of TU 1 was eventually terminated at 0.96 meter below the surface due to the rapidity of rising water (**Plate 16**). **Figure 23** presents a representative soil profile of TU 1.

Although domestic artifacts were recovered from the six fill horizons that were differentiated in TU 1 between the ground surface and 0.95 meter below the surface, the results of TU 1 revealed that the subsurface integrities of all of the identified fill horizons are poor. Distinctly modern artifacts were consistently recovered in all of the fill horizons. Pieces of plastic, asphalt, automotive vinyl, as well as a spark plug are examples of some of the modern artifacts that were recovered from the lowest depths of TU 1, which was characterized as a severely mottled, grey brown to grey sandy silt (Gley 2 2.5/10B). A total of fourteen ceramic sherds were recovered from the 0.96 meter of fill excavated in TU 1. This meager assemblage is composed of eight sherds of an undecorated white granite bowl and six undecorated whiteware sherds (**Plate 24**).

The Phase I field investigations did not encounter any obvious evidence of intact structures, objects, or sites related to the historic domestic/recreational occupancies of the property, the historic riverine usage of the survey area, or the early terrestrial transportation history of Newport.

← EAST TU 1 WEST →  
**South Wall - Closing Profile**  
 Surface



**SOIL DESCRIPTIONS**

-  Modern Sod
-  Medium brown to orange-brown sandy loam, silty loam (10YR5/6).
-  Medium brown to yellow-brown, coarse-grained sandy loam mottled with silty loam (10YR 6/4).
-  Heavily mottled, grey-brown to grey clayey loam. (GLEY 2 4/10BG)  
Contains pockets of yellow-brown (10YR5/6) and orange (10YR5/8) sandy loams.
-  Light grey to grey coarse-grained sand (GLEY 2 4/10BG)
-  Dark brown to dark grey, coarse-grained sands and sandy loam (GLEY 2 4/10B)
-  Grey-brown to very dark grey-brown ("black"), fine-grained silts and silty loam (GLEY 2 2.5/10B)

TU 1  
 South Wall, Closing Profile

FIGURE 23

### C. Discussion of Recovered Artifacts

All of the cultural material recovered from, and observed during, test excavations in the archaeological survey area were encountered in severely disturbed, secondarily-deposited, fill deposits with poor subsurface integrity.

No artifacts were collected from STP 5, which entailed excavation of approximately 0.40 meter of a 1.0+ meter thick demolition horizon. The demolition horizon is composed of densely-compacted loose brick and mortar. The demolition stretches across a slight rise in the northwest corner of the survey area. The horizon and rise coincide with the footprint of the brick house. The geographical location and vertical extent of the demolition horizon indicate that the material generated during the 1950s-1960s razing of house was used to fill its cellar cavity. This demolition horizon is the only consistent, uniform and relatively discrete fill deposit encountered in the survey area. Brick and mortar extracted from STP 5 were discarded in the field. No cultural material other than brick and mortar was recovered from STP 5.

A total of 587 artifacts were recovered from the test excavations in the archaeological survey area. The aforementioned artifact total also includes representative samples of structural refuse (e.g., brick, asphalt, concrete), coal/coal waste (e.g., coal ash, slag, and clinker), and modern roadside debris (e.g., plastic, Styrofoam, automotive materials) that were collected for laboratory review. The 587 artifacts were collectively recovered from STP 1 (n=69), STP 2 (n=79), STP 3 (n=93), STP 4 (n=48) and TU 1 (n=298), which were excavated outside and south of the approximated footprint of the brick house. No precontact artifacts were recovered from the archaeological survey area. **Plate 18** through **Plate 24** present representative photographs of domestic and architectural artifacts within the recovered assemblage that may have at one time been associated with the property's historic occupation.

Field studies have revealed that the yard areas of the former brick house retains little subsurface physical integrity. The artifact-bearing soil horizons outside of the house footprint are severely disturbed and no distinct historic temporal or functional contexts are represented by the materials therein. Although the Phase I test excavations did yield a small number of domestic and architectural artifacts that are contemporaneous with the historic occupations of the survey area, neither the collective assemblage nor any particular sub-assemblage, exhibits any notable spatial distribution patterns, artifact type frequencies, or other characteristics that can be attributed to, or used to differentiate, any specific occupation. At best, occupations that predate use of the property prior to the early 20th century construction of the boathouse can only be speculated.

The artifact-bearing deposits are all fill deposits that contain irregular mixes of nineteenth through late-twentieth century cultural material. Even the deepest fill horizons in TU 1 yielded obvious modern twentieth century cultural material such as automotive vinyl, plastic, asphalt, as well as a spark plug. All of the "older" artifacts are non-descript common forms and not particular diagnostic since their projected date ranges span broad periods of time. This is especially true for the recovered 26-sherd ceramic assemblage, which is composed of

1 porcelain sherd, 6 undecorated redware sherds, 6 undecorated whiteware sherds, and 9 undecorated white granite sherds. The majority of the recovered sherds are small in size. In the test pits that yielded more than one sherd of a particular ware, the sherds were often clearly pieces from the same vessel. The nine undecorated white granite sherds are from a single oval vessel that was recovered from TU 1 (**Plate 24**).

While the usage and popularity of the aforementioned wares, especially whiteware, are contemporaneous with the historic occupations of the property, the deposits from which they were recovered do not possess a sufficient quantity, diversity, or distinctive concentration of sherds that would allow for any meaningful analyses.

The limitations of the glass assemblage, which is composed primarily of machine-manufactured container glass, are similar to those of the ceramic assemblage. The other artifact classes are even more sparse. For example, the non-container, non-architectural glass assemblage recovered from the survey area consists of four milk glass jar liner fragments, 1 piece mirror glass, 1 piece of lamp glass, and 3 pieces of table/decorative glass from unidentifiable forms. The lack of domestic materials in the historic yard area of the property is not surprising. Given the property's riverfront location, it is more than likely that its nineteenth century occupants simply discarded their refuse into the river.

Although the test pits excavated in and around the boathouse did recover items that may have been components of or equipment from the boathouse (e.g., structural wood, concrete, industrial spike, wire, and window glass), no particular cultural deposit or assemblage that is clearly associated with the boathouse itself was found. The recovered architectural assemblage also does not suggest that the survey area contained any structures other than those identified during the documentary research.

#### **D. Identification and Analysis of the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194)**

Based on the archival research, field results and agency consultation (i.e., DeIDOT and DE SHPO), it has been concluded that the archaeological survey area contains one archaeological site that is composed of two components. This archaeological site is a newly identified site and represents the severely disturbed remains of the two buildings that once stood on the property. The site, designated the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194; N-10880), has been recorded with the DE SHPO (**Appendix III**). The individual components of the site are the Boys-Hilyard Site (7NC-E-194B) and Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194A), which correspond to the two buildings that once stood at the site. The artifacts recovered from the site are being prepared for curation in accordance with DE SHPO standards.

Although the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site contains some discernable subsurface physical evidence of the two razed buildings, the physical characteristics of these buildings are best represented in the property's archival record in the form of scaled mapping and

historic imagery. The perimeter formed by the footprints of the two buildings, as depicted on scaled historic mapping, has been identified as the site boundary (**Figure 21**).

The site contains one subsurface cultural feature, which is the Boys-Hilyard Site (7NC-E-194B) component of 7NC-E-194. This feature is a subsurface deposit of demolition debris that fills the cellar cavity of the Boys-Hilyard House, a 2 and ½-story brick house that was constructed during the mid- to late 19th century. The presence of this cellar deposit indicates that the site could still contain severely buried structural remains of the aforementioned house; however, the survey data indicates that if any such remains exist, they would likely be only a partial representation of the building. Field investigations and historic land use analysis have discovered that much of the footprint of the house has been disturbed by a diversity of past earthmoving activities. Documentary research has revealed that building itself was also subjected to substantial alterations during the last fifty years of its existence. Various earthmoving activities have been conducted in, around, and through the cellar cavity. The cellar hole now exists as a dense, compressed concentration of loose architectural demolition debris that generally corresponds with the former footprint of the house. Most of the cellar fill is displaced brick from the house's superstructure.

The Delaware Canoe Club Boat House Site component (7NC-E-194A) corresponds to the one-story frame boat house that was constructed in two parts during the late nineteenth-early twentieth century off of the rear elevation of the Boys-Hilyard House. The best physical evidence of this former building is a heavily, mechanically scoured/graded area in the south half of the archaeological survey area that generally corresponds to the building's approximated footprint. The slope of the boat house's launch into the Christina River is still somewhat discernable on the landscape; however, it too has been subjected to mechanical grading, filling, and scouring. No intact subsurface features or artifact deposits that are associated with the Delaware Canoe Club Boat House Site component (7NC-E-194A) were encountered.

The results of site investigations indicate that data quality of the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site is poor. Neither the site nor any of its individual components contain any artifact deposits that have not been infiltrated with post-occupation materials. Horizontal and vertical migration of cultural materials is also apparent.

All of the artifacts collected during site excavations were recovered from artifact-bearing soils with poor subsurface integrity. All of the artifacts were recovered from soil horizons that contain artifacts that span the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. All of the artifacts with projected date ranges that include the nineteenth century were found in association modern twentieth century roadside refuse. The soils that yielded artifacts also contain artifacts that are obviously from locations outside of the survey area. The identified fill deposits contain random collections of accumulated refuse and demolition debris that has been subjected to various episodes of mixing and redeposition for well over a century. The deposition of the recovered artifacts into the stratigraphic contexts from which they were collected could have resulted from demolition activities, dumping, modern/historic filling, alluvial forces, or any combination thereof. While some of the recovered artifacts may very well have been associated with the past occupants of the property, the historic and

archaeological contexts of any such artifacts have been lost. At best, some of the artifacts may represent remains of random items that the past occupants discarded as scatter (or lost) into the yard areas of the property.

The Phase I Survey has concluded that as a whole, the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site has a little ability to provide substantial information about the occupation of the Boys-Hilyard House prior to its early twentieth conversion into a duplex, and later, boat club facility. Test excavations have revealed that the subsurface physical integrity of the historic yard areas of the razed Boys-Hilyard House is poor. The yard area no longer contains any intact artifact-bearing soil horizons. Evidence of the historic and natural landscapes have either been destroyed or are buried beneath over 1.0 meters of fill. There is also a dearth of artifacts that distinctly pre-date the twentieth century, even within fill horizons. Consequently, any meaningful archaeological interpretations of the pre-twentieth century domestic occupancy of the house would have to rely on data contained within or immediately adjacent to any structural remains.

While the Boys-Hilyard cellar cavity may contain artifacts, the depositional contexts of these artifacts will likely be poor since the house was vacant for several decades before its demolition. At best, the majority of the artifacts therein would probably date to the last long-term occupancy of the building, which was not residential (i.e. Delaware Canoe Club 1919-1928). The best chances for pre-twentieth century cultural deposits lie beneath the demolition overburden, but the likelihood for intact deposits, notwithstanding intact deposits with good archaeological potential, varies substantially across the footprint. The immediate environs of the house's north and west elevations are least likely to contain intact cultural deposits due to impacts incurred by roadway and subsurface utility construction. The subsurface integrity of any cultural deposits located along the exterior of the south elevation was no doubt compromised by the construction/demolition of the boathouse. The center of the house footprint also contains various subsurface intrusions.

#### **E. Evaluation of the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194)**

In accordance with Section 106, the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) was evaluated for NRHP-eligibility. The Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) was evaluated under Criterion D.

The Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) is a mixed artifact deposit that does not possess any distinctive spatial, temporal, or categorical patterning. The physical integrity and data quality of this deposit is poor. The site's sole feature is a building cavity that was filled with demolition debris, which was generated after the building had laid vacant for nearly a decade. At the time of its demolition, the building had not functioned as a residence for over two decades. In addition to disturbances associated with early twentieth century building modification, the building cavity has also been subjected to disturbances through a broad range of post-demolition activities. The cavity has been truncated, compacted, and segmented. Large portions of the cellar deposit have been destroyed by roadway and subsurface utility construction.

The vertical integrity of the site's cultural material has been compromised by historic and modern building construction/demolition and recurrent grading/filling. The little cultural material of historic interest that the site does possess is contained within subsurface contexts that also contain random refuse and demolition debris spanning the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. The few domestic/personal/household artifacts at the site are fragmented items of commonplace forms that basically exist as random finds within fill horizons of questionable depositional origin.

The horizontal integrity of the site's cultural material is insufficient to allow for differentiation of artifact concentrations, activity loci, or even meaningful site boundaries. The quantities of datable artifacts that distinctly correspond to one or a grouping of the site's historic occupations is practically non-existent. Architectural and non-architectural materials are randomly dispersed across the site and late twentieth century horizontal migration of artifacts is apparent. The historic yard areas of the site's original domestic occupation have been compromised, if not destroyed, since at least the early twentieth century. For example, all that remains of the rear yard of the Boys-Hilyard House Site component is a mechanically scoured, graded, and irregularly filled area that generally corresponds to the footprint of the Delaware Canoe Club Boat House Site component. The site's only discernable feature is the truncated, compacted, segmented, and previously altered demolition-debris filled cellar cavity of the Boys-Hilyard House. Portions of the cellar, including wall segments have been destroyed by modern roadway and utility construction.

The site does not contain a sufficient amount of cultural material or deposits that can be used to differentiate occupations or for any meaningful analyses about site layout. The site lacks the datasets necessary for accurate interpretation of the domestic economies, personal lives, or technologies of its former occupants.

In sum, the archaeological data of the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site is unable to provide any new significant information that is not contained in the site's archival record.

Based on the site's low artifact density, poor data quality, and lack of any horizontal or vertical integrity, it has been concluded that the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) is unable to yield information important in history. The Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) is recommended not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Based on the survey results, it has also been concluded that a sufficient sample of the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194) has been acquired. Any additional work would only result in the collection of redundant data. No further work is recommended for the Boys-Hilyard/Delaware Canoe Club Site (7NC-E-194).

## **F. Project Effects Analysis and Recommendations**

Based on the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey, it has been concluded that the BR 159 archaeological survey area does not contain any archaeological sites that could yield information important to history or prehistory. The remaining portion of the BR 159 project APE was previously determined to be devoid of significant archaeological sites due to the extent of past modern disturbances.

Based on the results of the survey, it has been concluded that the BR 159 project APE does not contain any NRHP-listed or -eligible archaeological sites. No further work is recommended for the BR 159 project APE. A finding of no historic properties affected is recommended for the BR 159 project APE.